





## Intimations.

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish,

Soup, Game, Cheese, Salad, &c., and assists digestion.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.



**G. FALCONER & Co.,**

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS. HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE. HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

**WING KEE & CO.,**

Nos. 47, 49 and 51, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING. SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL. FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager. Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

**ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL**

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL). QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine, under the supervision of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to **MANAGER**. L. GAMBAL Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager. Hongkong, October 3, 1908.

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No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL. SITUATED in the most central position. Large and airy rooms. Hot and Cold Water Baths, Gas and Electric Light. Cuisine entirely under European supervision. Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Monthly Rates for Table and Dinner. Terms moderate. **FREDERICK REICHMANN, Proprietor and Manager**, (late Manager of J. Lyons & Co. (Frasers) leading Caterers in London and of the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo). TELEPHONE No. 137. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS 'COTROST', Hongkong. Hongkong, December 1, 1909.

**WHITE ANTS.**

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

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WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

30 YEARS' SUCCESS

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE AND

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WHITE ANTS.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884-5, open to all.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and most reliable Phosphoric Preparation for the treatment of all diseases of the system, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force. Its effect is shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated; the Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fair, and the lips red, the eye brighter, and the skin clear and healthy. Beware of vile imitations—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners. Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, as from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.



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Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

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MAKERS OF THE  
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THE EMPIRE WATCH is an English Watch with high-class jewel movement, white dial, and crystal glass front, engraved on back case exact to illustration. A design of special interest to Englishmen abroad. It represents Britannia, Union Jack, St. George and the Dragon, Battle-ship, the Sun, Lion, Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, with wording MRA PATRIA (my Country) and the motto. The design is interesting and can only be obtained from Masters. Price for silver, £2 10s. Gold, £3 10s. Metal, £2 10s.  
GOLD, 410 10s. SILVER, 21 5s.  
Colonial orders receive special attention, and are sent by registered mail, with receipt of value, and insured at 10s. per £100. Now and pay 10s. on delivery.  
WRITE FOR FREE BARGAIN BOOK.  
Patronized by Royalty.  
**MASTERS' COLONIAL SUPPLY STORES, RYE, ENG.**

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JUST ARRIVED.

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Hongkong, February 8, 1910.

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CLOTH BOUND NOVELS

AT 80 CENTS.

The Trail of the Sword, by Sir Gilbert Parker.

The Little White Bird, by J. M. Barrie.

The Pride of Jenico, by Agnes and Egerton Castle.

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A Window in Thrums, by J. M. Barrie.

A Marriage in Burma, by Chan Tsoo.

Mrs. Brinkley's Reputation, by Thomas Cobb.

The Lunatic at Largo, by Storrs Clouston.

The Soul Market, by L. C. Malver.

The Degradation of Goffrey Alwyth, by Morley Roberts.

Lovely Woman, by F. W. H. Croelandt.

The Moon of Bath, by Beth Ellis.

Red Potage, by Mary Cholmondeley.

The Famous Novels of Baroness Orczy: The Scarlet Pimpernel.

I Will Repay.

Beau Brummell.

A Son of the People.

The Tangled Skein.

The Emperor's Candlesticks.

The Case of Miss Elliott.

New Stock of

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES.

ARDATH TOBACCO.

The Oxford Treasury of English Literature, by G. E. and W. B. Emdin, 3 vols. \$8.00.

Denikens of the Deep, by F. Martin Duncan. 2.75.

The World's Gold, by L. de Launay. 5.25.

Popular Fallacies: Explained and Corrected by A. S. E. Ackermann. 4.50.

The Puckers and the People, by J. Ogden Armour. 4.50.

The Happy Moralist, by Hubert Bland. 3.10.

The Art of Singing, by Sir Charles Santley. 3.10.

The Voice in Education, by Barnard Baylis. 1.75.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Part I of the new edition of Dr. Eitel's Chinese and English Dictionary, thoroughly revised and enlarged by the Rev. I. Genshler will be ready for delivery to subscribers shortly; prospectuses and order forms will be forwarded upon application.

**DINNEFORD'S**

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bloating, Astringents.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**

Safest and most Effective Agent for Regular Use.

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**THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE,**

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European Supervision

Moderate Prices.

## THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

## An Interesting Lecture.

Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H.R.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Korea, speaking before the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai the other day, gave a most enlightening review of the British constitution. He said:

Constitutions are not made in a day and it is some thousand years or so that the English constitution has been in making. I say English rather than British, as though the constitution is now British, and embraces all English, Scottish, Irish, and furnishes a type for Britons beyond the seas, that institution was born and grew to maturity in England. The basis of our constitution was the limited authority conferred by the people of Northern Europe on an elected chief. In time the choice was limited to a single royal family, so that many centuries before the rule of succession to the throne were settled.

From very early times the chief was assisted by his wise men and the tribe or nation held council on such matters as required deliberation. This body was not representative, but the control exercised by it upon the sovereign gave the beginnings of the control later exercised by the representatives of the nation in Parliament.

Of all the Teutonic nations the English developed their freedom far faster and further than any other. The Norman Conquest was undoubtedly a prime cause of this development. Time does not serve to trace these causes, but there is one to which I must allude. It is that the great hereditary chiefs and the great ecclesiastical lords identified themselves with the cause of liberty. These men, who at the time were Norman, while the bulk of the people were Saxon, became, as did the rest of the nation, English.

They became the natural leaders of the people, and the many names of the upholders of English liberty, of the men who exerted charters from the Crown, who controlled the injustices of unscrupulous ministers in the 12th and 14th centuries of the Christian era, were the names of the great nobles of the land. Nor was it in their own interest this was done: in those centuries was the English Parliament established, the right to control taxation was evolved, and the system by which justice is administered was fixed in the world in which it continues to this day. I do not propose to dwell further on this earlier stage of our constitution but, after premising that England in the 16th century had acquired a reputation in Europe for the goodness of its laws and her freedom of opinion, I pass to the reign of Henry VIII. at whose accession in 1509 the following principles were established, though they were not all enforceable with equal efficacy:

1. The King could levy no new tax on his people except by the grant of parliament, consisting of the Lords in their house and the Commons in theirs.

2. The previous assent and authority of the same assembly, was necessary for every new law.

3. No man could be committed to prison except by a warrant specifying his offence, and he was entitled to be brought to trial speedily for that offence.

4. The facts, whether civil or criminal matters, were determined in a public court by a jury of twelve men from whose unanimous verdict there was no appeal.

5. The officers and servants of the crown violating the personal liberty or other rights of the subject, or in some cases to criminal process, nor could they plead any warrant or command or even the direct order of the King in justification.

These principles established some 400 years were not so firmly fixed as to retain their position unaltered. The monarch's power was powerful enough to strip much of their force from them, and it was only after a long struggle that they were agreed to as the basis of English liberty. I will devote a few words to each of these principles.

1. The King could levy no new tax on his people except by the grant of parliament consisting of the Lords in their house and the Commons in theirs. The duration of the legislature into two bodies, both of which must vote all laws and taxes before they come to the King, dates from the 13th century. The principle on which the vote of taxes depends is that the only money which the King was entitled to levy was the money which his subjects voted him. The King in the early days was the Government, but, as he could not govern without money and he could not raise money without the consent of his people, it is apparent that this principle put into the hands of the people the power of carrying out projects disapproved of by them. It must not be thought that the Kings acquiesced in this principle without many attempts to evade it, and money was illegally levied down to the first half of the 17th century to a greater or less degree, according to the power of the King and the Government, until the great civil war which lasted ten years, and the change of Government which succeeded it some thirty years later finally put this principle in a position which has not since been assailed.

This has been called the power of the purse, and it has been this power which has enabled the representatives of the people to compel the Government to redress grievances before voting the money necessary to enable the Government to exist.

It is however long since questions of this kind arose, and we now have, not only in the British Islands but also in the British dominions beyond the seas a settled practice, whereby the money necessary to carry on the Government is voted always by the popular house. In practically all cases the agreement to be voted by the Upper House, the House of Lords, in Britain, the Senate, or whatever it may be called in the great colonies, is necessary, but the second chamber has no initiative; and in the end the chamber which directly represents the bulk of the people settles how the money for the year is levied. It is not more than half a century since laws were proposed in separate enactments and voted separately, so that one might be rejected and another accepted. Now the budget is proposed as a whole, it is debated, and amended, if necessary, on the whole, and the provision of the money for the current year is made in one scheme. Many taxes continue from year to year until they are altered either by increase or decrease, and are not even considered as being dependent on the necessities of the year and are voted for one year only, others are enacted without such

limitation, as it would be unfair to the individual taxpayer that he should know approximately the principle on which he is to be taxed. When taxes are voted the money is spent and different heads under which money is paid out are settled also by the Parliament, so that economy in collection and payment is assured. The cost of collecting the taxes is known, and the amount received is strictly accounted for.

2. The previous assent and authority of the Parliament is necessary for every new law. Here we have the reason for which the wise men of the old Saxon kings were called together. The will of the sovereign was never uncontrolled. He was unable to issue edicts which all men must obey. The nation in principle governed itself. Of course it cannot be contended that the nation is never at the mercy of the edicts of a king strong enough to make orders in one form or another, but with this principle fixed in the hearts of the people it was bound in the end to triumph over the opposition of a numerically small minority however powerful. The fact it must be remembered that, among great families in England, many always remained faithful to the cause of liberty, so that the common people, who in other countries sank into a passive and hopeless inferiority, always found their natural and proper leaders who were ready to uphold the principles on which is now based what we call popular government.

It will be useful here to consider what are the privileges which enable the members to do their duty.

Parliament does many things. We have already dealt with the enactment and levying of taxes. Next as to the making of laws. Laws are not as a rule made or changed without anxious thought, and when they are introduced they are carefully considered. First a bill is introduced, and it is read a first time usually without any debate, then all know its contents and the reason of its being proposed is known. The next stage is that it should be read a second time: now all know its contents and if it is objected to on principle by any member of the House he may move its rejection and a debate arises on the principle of the measure. If the vote taken as to whether the bill is to be read a second time is lost, that is the end of the measure for that session of Parliament, but, if it is carried, the next stage is that it should be considered in committee. Sometimes in important matters the whole House debates the committee, sometimes when the matter is of minor importance, or involves technical matters of law or trade, the bill goes to a smaller committee. Then, in a much more conversational and informal way, the different parts of the proposed measure are talked over and all sorts of minor changes may be made and the measure adopted as to meet all needs and to do as little injustice as possible. When the committee has finished, its amendments to the bill are reported to the House, and after a consideration of the report by the whole House, the bill is at last in its final shape presented to be read a third time. Again, if there is a strong opposition to the principle, the bill will be voted against, but it never happens that a bill that has got so far is rejected. When it has been read a third time the House has done with it.

Two Houses go through the bill in this way and when it has been settled it is presented to the King for his assent. In these days the King rarely refuses his assent and it is about 200 years since he has done so; but he still has the power to refuse to recognise a law passed by the Lords and the Commons. This power of the Supreme Head to refuse to recognise a law so passed is one which is still exercised in European states, and also in the U.S. of America, but in England we have long thought that the will of one man, even the King, ought not to hinder the intention of the nation to make a law.

Besides law making, the Parliament often considers a question of public interest and in this way debates many great social questions and social changes. They are talked over in this way and voted upon as in a debating society, with only this difference, that they are put forward as the opinions of the members of the nation, and the principle which is often debated and affirmed comes in time to be embodied in a law.

Again a debate in Parliament may arise over questions affecting the general affairs of the nation, its foreign politics, its dealings with the Colonies, in the readiness to meet other nations, in war, in its financial obligations, or what not. Such debates are of great advantage if they are carried on in this way.

(Continued on Page 5.)

**Rowland's Kalydor**

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

**Rowland's Kalydor**

"For Your Skin."

This wonderful preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, eruptions, and other skin troubles. It is so easy to use that even the most delicate skin can be treated with it. It is so effective that it is a boon to all who use it. It is so pleasant that it is a pleasure to use it. It is so cheap that it is a boon to all who use it. It is so good that it is a boon to all who use it.

Get it from your chemist, Rowland & Sons, 41, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

Rowland's Kalydor, of 41, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

(Incorporated 1891).

NOTICE.

MR J. S. CHAPMAN will read a paper on "SHIP PROPULSION AND THE MERITS OF RECOMPENSATING ENGINEERS" in the Lecture Room, Prince King's Building, on SATURDAY, 18th April, at 8 p.m.

Mr J. P. Miller (Vice-President) will occupy the chair.

J. P. REID, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, April 15, 1910.

WANTED.

IN Town: a comfortable ROOM, FURNISHED, with Bathroom attached. Without Board. Must be Central.

Apply A. B. C.

Care of "China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, April 15, 1910.

## Intimations.

H. M. NAVAL YARD.

WANTED a man with Experience in WORKING BOILERS and ENGINES to take Charge of running an electric watch in the ELECTRIC POWER STATION. Apply to the Electrical Engineer, H.M. Naval Yard, stating full particulars, wages required, whether European or Chinese, and how long a resident in the Colony.

Hongkong, April 14, 1910.

VARSITY DINNER.

THE ANNUAL OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER will be held on THURSDAY, April 21st, in the HONGKONG CLUB. Members of the Universities intending to be present should notify the Undersecretary.

P. W. GOLDING, Oxford.

H. L. O. GARRITT, Cambridge.

Hongkong, April 13, 1910.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony Mr. J. B. K. WHITALL will act as SECRETARY of the Company.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 14, 1910.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony Mr. J. B. K. WHITALL will act as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 14, 1910.

THE DOGS' HOME, YAU MA TAI.

(Next to the Disinfecting Station).

WILL receive all STRAY DOGS from the Police, and is open for SICK DOGS, DOGS OF OWNERS GOING ON HOLIDAY, and DOGS FOR SALE. European management. Reasonable prices. Puppies claiming strays, wishing to buy, sell, or otherwise arrange for dogs should apply before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m. to the MANAGER, c/o Disinfecting Station, YAU MA TAI.

Hongkong, April 12, 1910.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND OF TWENTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1909, and an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1909, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 14, 1910.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1910, at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the REPORT of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1910, and electing Directors and auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1910.

MOTHERS' SEASICK REMEDY







## POWELL'S

## NEW FABRICS

## FOR SUMMER WEAR

LINENS,  
MUSLINS,  
VOILES,  
ZEPHYRS,  
CREPOLINES,  
POPLINS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.



A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH

## WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure  
Malt Whiskies distilled in  
Scotland

## GENUINE AGE

AND FINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter &amp; Co.'s

## BULL DOG

## BRAND

## Guinness' Stout

IN PINTS AND SPLITS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPE  
THEATRE.

PREMIER HALL OF THE COLONY.  
214 VICTORIA ROAD CENTRAL.  
Opposite Central Market.

Performances 7.15 to 9 and  
2.15 to 11.30 P.M.

GRAND SUCCESS  
The celebrated Australian Artist  
MISS ADDIE LEIGH  
and  
MISS WINNIE RYAN,  
and the eminent Soprano  
MISS MAGGIE FRASER  
AND LITTLE PERRY.

MAGNIFICENT FILMS.  
GRAND MATINEES:  
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 4 P.M.

NEW  
PIANOS

## ON HIRE

AT \$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular

Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE &amp; Co.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG, April 16, 1910.

BIRTH.  
BAXTER.—At the London Mission,  
Hongkong, on the 15th inst., to Rev. and  
Mrs. ALEXANDER BAXTER (L.M.S. Canton),  
a son.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Miscellaneous.  
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao per s.s.  
Heungshun.

Amusements.  
Performance by Prof. Pinetti at Saloon  
Cinema Theatre.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 19.—  
11 a.m.—Auction of Good-will, Stock,  
In-Trade, etc. of The Hongkong Sheng  
Po Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Hughes &  
Hough's Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.—  
Noon—Auction of Leasehold Properties  
at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

THURSDAY, April 21.—  
11 a.m.—Auction of High-class Goods  
at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's Sale  
Rooms.

Annual Varsity Dinner at Hongkong  
Club.

MONDAY, April 25.—  
9 p.m.—Performance 'The Arcadians'  
by Bandmen at Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, April 30.—  
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co.'s Meeting  
at Co.'s Office.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910.

## DISPOSING OF PUBLIC LANDS.

HONGKONG is not the only British  
Colony where an almost too eager  
tendency is displayed to dispose of  
Government lands to all and sundry,  
regardless of the claims of posterity.  
In Canada, Australia, the Cape, and  
elsewhere the same tale can be told  
with wearisome iteration, for all alike  
are tarred with the same brush. The  
subject is beginning to arouse attention  
in England and forms the text of a  
very thoughtful address to the Royal  
Society of Arts by Mr. C. REGINALD ESSEX.  
He points out how rapidly in all the  
Colonies the land is passing from the  
Government into the hands of the  
people, and how in Canada of late  
years these sales have been made  
made to secure, and not to proceed to  
point out the mistake the Empire is  
making in not retaining possession of  
some of this land for the benefit of  
generations yet to come. Or, if the land  
must be sold, then he suggests that the  
Motherland should become the purchaser  
so that the Colonies instead of being  
exploited for private profit  
entirely as at present, may provide the  
sources whereby the citizens of the  
Homeland can share in the prosperity  
of the lands for which they have made  
great sacrifices. He therefore suggests  
that the Municipalities of Great Britain  
should buy up land in the Colonies,  
which they should hold or develop as  
best serves the needs of the particular  
community. He says:—"In practice, I  
submit that the acquisition of these  
areas should be made by bodies of  
influential wealthy ratepayers of every  
town, and held by them as trustees  
for the community, with the underlying  
imperial purpose which the plan  
embodies, added to a strictly  
business regime of development." I  
believe that in time these new lands  
would form fields for the activities of  
our sons and daughters, give us a

source of revenue, absorb our unemployed,  
and tend towards the elimination of  
the 31 millions of poor rates, etc., which  
we now pay annually. It would be  
an investment we should make in  
providing this working capital, as  
contasted with the present endless dole  
of the poor rates. We must act in this  
before it is too late, for our colonial  
property is rapidly being acquired, and  
a few years will see it squandered  
without permanent benefit resulting to  
the mother-country from it."

Mr. Essex told his hearers that he  
had spent many years of his life in  
unoccupied lands full of natural riches  
spread out for the taking—fertile  
valleys, forests, minerals—and had re-  
turned to a land where he observes a  
serious insufficiency of the means for  
adequately supporting life, shading off  
into destitution and non-employment,  
with a fringe of starving wretches on our  
city streets which makes one doubt  
at times whether England can long  
continue to pursue the path of her  
Imperial destiny. She has at present  
possession of the richest Empire ever  
known, yet through the faulty methods  
now pursued it is being wasted in such  
a manner that poverty and destitution  
is the normal condition of more than a  
tenth of the population. The remedy  
lies, thinks Mr. Essex, in the scheme  
which he proposes. If the cities, towns  
and districts of Middlesex, Yorkshire,  
Devon and other counties were to acquire  
landed properties in Canada, Australia,  
Africa, etc., be forces mutual advantages  
springing up on every hand. Both  
Britain and her Colonies would be  
drawing new sources of life from each  
other, the one in the possession of the  
land which she lacks at present, the  
other in the acquisition of new  
population and more capital; whilst the  
new connection established would form  
powerful, indelible bonds of unity, and  
open the way for a real Commonwealth.

Mr. Essex says, in conclusion, that it is  
reasonable to predict the creation under  
his scheme of new properties of great  
value for all our cities—London, Bir-  
mingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, and  
others—and the establishing in pros-  
perity of their surplus people and  
energy upon them, forming added  
centres of wealth, and, by fostering  
local pride in the possession, creating  
what might practically be looked upon  
as extensions of their own com-  
munities. "Their influential citizens  
will have awakened to the value of  
their Imperial heritage, and will have  
formed an association to take up and  
develop large tracts of Colonial land.  
The result, both in the old towns and  
in the busy manufacturing ones, will be  
marked and rapid. The new property  
created in the Colonies will have been  
developed, and form a field of enter-  
prise for their young men and women  
who would have gone otherwise to  
crowd London offices, or to the United  
States. It will have absorbed their  
unemployed."

Both alter-  
ing and practical.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas  
Corbett, M.P., member for North Down.

The condition of Princess Duleep Singh,  
who is lying ill in the Stirling House Nur-  
sing Home, Colombo, is still very serious.

Capt. P. H. Climo, R.G.A., has been  
transferred from the Hongkong-Singapore  
Battalion, to the Indian Mountain  
Artillery.

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who arrived in  
China on April 10th, 1910, has just  
celebrated, at Wuchang, his 83rd anni-  
versary. He is the Rector of the missionary  
body.

A service was held on March 16th at  
noon in the Chapel of the Order of St.  
Michael and St. George in St. Paul's  
Cathedral on the occasion of the removal  
of the banners of three Knights Grand Cross  
who have died—Sir Edmund John Monson,  
Sir George William St. John Das Vaux,  
and Sir Spencer Buckingham St. John.  
The service was conducted by the Prelate  
of the Order (Bishop Montgomery), who  
was accompanied by the King of Arms (Sir  
Montagu F. Osmund) and the Officer of  
Arms (Sir W. C. Baillie-Hamilton). The  
banners were removed from the walls of  
the chapel with the customary observances  
and were laid upon the steps of the altar  
by the King of Arms. Afterwards they  
were handed over to the representatives of  
the families of the late Knights Grand  
Cross.

## THE LATE MR. RUBLEE.

A memorial service will be held at St.  
John's Cathedral on Monday at 4.30 p.m.,  
in memory of the late Mr. W. A. Rublee,  
Consul-General in Hongkong of the United  
States of America.

His Lordship the Bishop will conduct the  
service, and His Excellency the Governor  
will attend. Seats will be reserved in  
the Cathedral for members of the Consular  
Body and the Civil Service, Naval and  
Military officials.

The flag of the Taming, which is on  
the Manila run, were at half mast to-day,  
out of respect to the memory of the late  
Consul-General Rublee.

The flag at Queen's College was half-  
masted to-day, out of respect to the late  
Mr. W. A. Rublee.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

An agency of the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation was opened  
at Johore (Malay Peninsula) to-day.

The Governor of Maryland has vetoed  
the bill whereby the Legislature of that  
state disenfranchised 45,000 negroes.

The Washington House of Represen-  
tatives have approved the building of three  
Dreadnaughts at a cost of \$8,000,000 each.

The Bankers Clearing House is re-  
fecting the rubber boom. A fresh record  
was established for the week on April 8th,  
viz \$398,103,000.

The bulk shipped on board the M.M.  
s.s. Ernest Simons, which left this port on  
the 15th March, was delivered in Lyons  
on the 15th April.

The Manila Courts have overruled  
the decision of the Governor-General to  
deport certain Chinese, in the case of three  
men; the other three are still detained at  
Bilibid.

Telegrams from Mournel, France,  
report that M. Kinet and a passenger  
covered 102 miles in an aeroplane in 2 hr.  
19m. 15s. This is a record for a Farman  
biplane.

The Gazette contains a list of masters,  
mates and engineers who have passed their  
examinations and obtained certificates of  
competency for the year ended December  
31st, 1909.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice  
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to  
acknowledge with thanks the following  
donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
Anonymous \$5.

A native was sentenced to three  
months' imprisonment and six hours'  
stocks, by Mr. E. R. Hallifax, at the  
Magistrate's Court, for stealing a private  
rickshaw value \$60, from a shop in Wong  
Kiang Street.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining  
Company, Limited, report that the total  
output of the Company's three mines for  
the week ending 2nd April amounted to  
25,000.77 tons and the sales during the  
period, to 24,439.90 tons.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong  
Church Missionary Association will be held  
at St. Paul's College on Monday, April  
18th, at 5.15 p.m. The Bishop of Victoria  
will preside and address will be given by  
the Bishop of Kwang-Si and Hui-nan.  
The meeting is open to all.

During the quarter October-December  
last year 1,420 ships entered Amoy, as  
against 1,298 in 1908, the tonnage being  
302,831 and 322,190 respectively. The  
dues and duties collected by the Customs  
totalled 240,343,598 Haikwan taels, com-  
pared with 212,759,203 for 1908 and  
239,227,107 for 1907.

1,478 vessels of 407,900 tonnage entered  
Swatow during the last quarter of 1909,  
these figures comparing with 1,404 of  
381,803 tons for the same period of 1908.  
The Customs revenue for the same period  
was 420,034,009 Haikwan taels, as against  
374,363,910 for 1908 and 413,897,495 for  
1907.

The dues and duties collected by the  
Maritime Customs at Hankow during the  
quarter ended December 31st last totalled  
735,793,783 Haikwan taels, compared with  
704,841,785 for 1908 and 875,658,343 for  
1907. During the same quarter 2,298  
vessels of 651,324 tons entered the port,  
against 2,314 of 490,492 tonnage for the  
same period in 1908.

Part of the offerings at St. John's  
Cathedral, to-morrow—the 2nd Sunday after  
Easter—will be given to the funds of the  
British and Foreign Bible Society. Matins  
will be sung at 11 a.m. when the preacher  
will be the Bishop of Kwang-Si and Hui-nan.  
Dr. Banister, formerly Archbishop of  
Hongkong, and will be immediately  
followed by a second celebration of the  
Holy Communion, an entirely distinct  
service. The preacher at evening will be  
the Bishop of Victoria.

The following will be the programme to  
and from Macao, to be played by the band of  
the 13th Rajpote under Bandmaster Cooke,  
on Sunday on board the s.s. Heungshun:  
Operas—Country Girl, Chinese Honey-  
moon, The Orchid; Selection, Old Scotland;  
Waltz, Songe D'Ele; Souffle  
D'Amor; Chorale; Lull; Kate Kearney;  
Reverie; Polka; Mazurka; Dreams of Rag-  
time; Overture; "Pret and Peasant"  
Galop, "Princess Marie."

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The following information has been  
placed at our disposal.

Minutes of the ninth meeting of the  
University Committee, held at Hongkong  
on 23rd February, 1910.—Present—His  
Excellency the Governor (Chairman); the  
Hon. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.; the Hon.  
Sir C. P. Chater, K.C.M.G.; His Lordship  
the Bishop of Victoria; the Hon. Mr. A.  
M. Thomson; the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham;  
C.M.G.; the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.;  
the Hon. Mr. Wei Yek, C.M.G.; the Hon.  
Mr. A. W. Brewin; Mr. Lau Chue-pak, Mr.  
C. Clementi, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. E. A.  
Irving, Mr. E. A. Bryer (attended by in-  
vitation). Absent—Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr.  
H. E. Pollock, K.C. (in England).

The Treasurer, Sir C. P. Chater proposed  
two investments in mortgages on property  
amounting together to \$302,500 at 6 per  
cent. The committee approved them.

The Chairman, at the instance of Sir C. P.  
Chater, proposed the appointment of the  
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson and the Hon.  
Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (D.P.W.) whose  
consent had already obtained, to act  
with Sir C. P. Chater as Trustees of the  
University Funds, pending the appoint-  
ment of Trustees under the Ordinance  
of Incorporation. The Committee ap-  
proved, and agreed that full powers should  
be vested in the Trustees to make any  
small disbursements on the authority of  
the Chairman and to invest the Funds in  
accordance with Resolution 19. They will  
report them and all investments to the  
Committee, and they will not depart from  
the terms of Resolution 19 without prior  
reference to the Committee.

The Chairman proposed that the pre-  
paration of an Ordinance of Incorporation,  
following those of British Universities, and  
generally in accordance with the Resolu-  
tions, especially Resolution No. 6—should  
be entrusted to Mr. F. R. L. Bowley at a  
fee not exceeding \$500. The proposal was  
approved.

The plans prepared by Mr. Bryer in  
detail were submitted to the Committee,  
and examined and approved by all present.

At the request of the Chairman the Hon.  
Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mr. A.  
Turner consented to act as representatives of  
the Committee in matters connected  
with the erection of the buildings and  
laying out of the grounds, and to confer  
with Mr. Bryer (Mr. Mody's Architect) on  
any matters on which he or they may desire  
to consult, reserving any matter which they  
may consider to be of sufficient importance  
for the decision of the Committee.

A discussion took place on the subject of  
the students' residences regarding which the  
Hon. Mr. Brewin's sub-committee had pre-  
sented a report. It was decided that only  
one block should be built at first, instead  
of three (vide eighth meeting, paragraph 4)  
since this in addition to the hostels which  
it is understood are likely to be erected by  
the Church Missionary Society and the Lon-  
don Missionary Society will provide ade-  
quate accommodation for the first two or  
three years. It was also agreed that looking  
to the provision of Libraries and a Common  
Room in the University Building, that a  
dining-room without any additional Common  
Room would be sufficient in the students'  
residences. Since the building will not  
take long to erect it was agreed that it  
would be better to postpone its erection  
for the present and to build the new  
Students' Residences (1st block) amounting  
to some \$50,000 (1st block) to be raised by  
a loan and the interest charged to the  
students for "lodging," the loan  
could be made from University Funds.  
The Committee generally were in favour of  
this proposal, but Dr. Ho Kai stated  
that he was confident of raising funds for  
the purpose by separate subscriptions, and  
this would obviate the necessity of raising  
a loan.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Mody had  
intimated his desire that the ceremony of  
laying the Foundation Stone should take  
place on or about March 16th. His Ex-  
cellency Chang Jue Chun, Viceroy of  
Nanking (late Viceroy of Canton) had  
intimated his desire to appoint an official to  
represent him at this function, and it was  
decided to invite him—also His Excellency  
Yuan Shu-lan, Viceroy of Canton—to do  
so.

Dr. Ho Kai reported that as requested  
at the 8th meeting, he had consulted Mr.  
Ye Li Hing as to whether he was willing to  
build the Anatomical Laboratory out of a  
portion of the sum he had promised, as had  
been his original intention, but he preferred  
to make no further change.

Minutes of 10th Meeting of University  
Committee, held at Government House on  
the 13th March, 1910.

Present, His Excellency the Governor,  
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, Hon.  
Sir Henry May, Hon. Mr. Chatham, Hon.  
Mr. Thomson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yek, Hon. Dr.  
Ho Kai, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. Bryer,  
Mr. Clementi, Sir E. N. Mody, Mr. Irving,  
Mr. Turner.

The Chairman said that a circular had  
been sent to members (in order to obviate  
the necessity of a meeting) requesting their  
views as to the appointment of a solicitor  
to the University. The Treasurer and  
sub-committee for the investment of  
Funds had pointed out that the services of  
a solicitor (in connection with the invest-  
ments in mortgages) were at once required.  
Sir H. N. Mody had written to the Chairman  
saying that Messrs. Deacon, Looker and  
Deacon might be appointed, and an  
application had been received from  
Messrs. Deacons and Bowley. After some  
discussion it was decided that no  
solicitor should be permanently appointed  
pending incorporation, but that the invest-  
ment Committee should be instructed  
meanwhile to employ the firm of Messrs.  
Deacon, Looker and Deacon who would  
also be retained for the transaction of any  
other business connected with the Uni-  
versity. The firm will be asked on what  
terms they will undertake such work. The  
decision to employ the firm of Messrs.  
Deacon, Looker and Deacon was carried  
by 8 votes to 2. The Chairman, Sir Henry  
May and Dr. Ho Kai did not vote.

The Chairman read the following letter  
from Mr. J. H. Spelt, dated 17/2/10, with  
reference to Resolution 17:—

"I desire to thank you for your kind  
letter dated 16th ult. and for the information  
given in it, and its enclosure regarding  
the University."

"While thanking you for suggesting that  
my name should be attached to the Chair

of Engineering—a resolution, subject to the  
concurrence of John Swire and Sons and  
their allied firms, having been passed to that  
effect—I have to say that, as it is desired  
to commemorate the gift made by and  
through the instrumentality of John Swire  
and Sons, my partners and I beg that the  
name "Talkoe" be substituted for  
"Scott" and they hope the alteration will  
meet with the approval of yourself and the  
Committee."

It was unanimously decided to accept  
Mr. Spelt's proposal and that the name  
shall be altered to the "Talkoe Chair of  
Engineering."

## MR J. HAND BANQUETTED.

Mr. J. Hand, superintendent shipwright  
of the Harbours Docks, who left to-day for  
England, was honoured by a few friends at  
a farewell dinner held at the Kowloon  
Hotel on Friday evening. Mr. W. Stewart  
presided and Mr. D. Neilson occupied the  
vice-chair. The chairman proposed the  
health of their guest and referred in  
glowing terms to Mr. Hand's eighteen  
years' service with the Dock Company and  
to his ever-gentle companionship. He was  
a man who had earned not only the  
respect of his colleagues but who had  
also won the confidence and respect of  
his superiors and those with whom he had  
business dealings.

The toast was enthusiastically and  
musically honoured.

Several of those present also referred in  
complimentary terms to Mr. Hand and the  
remainder of the evening was spent in  
harmony. Mr. Owen presided at the piano.

## A SPARE \$4,000.

Before the Acting Chief Justice (Hon.  
Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.) sitting in  
bankruptcy jurisdiction this morning, the  
deputy Official Receiver (Mr. A. G. M.  
Fletcher) applied for adjudication and  
directions in the case of Tso Cheung.

The Official Receiver stated that the  
receiving order in the case was made in  
1897. A meeting of creditors was held and  
adjudged *in vacuo* to enable Messrs. Deacon,  
Looker and Deacon to put forward a  
scheme of composition. Apparently the  
late Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Sheppard)  
managed certain property in the case, but  
from the documents on the file it  
would seem they were all sold to the mor-  
tgagees. There were only three creditors  
and there was a balance of nearly  
\$4,000 in his (Mr. Fletcher's) hands. The  
debtor was dead and so he asked for an order  
of adjudication and leave to divide the  
estate among the creditors who had proved  
their claims and any others who might do  
so after the usual advertisement had been  
inserted.

The application was granted.

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS  
AND SHIPBUILDERS.

## Annual Meeting.

Mr. J. E. Miller presided over a large  
attendance at the nineteenth annual meet-  
ing of the Institute of Engineers and  
Shipbuilders on Friday evening.

The Chairman said he thought they  
would all agree that the report was a  
very satisfactory one. The member-  
ship had greatly increased this year, being  
now 381 against 278 last year, and he  
thought there were very few of these 381  
who were doubtful as to the value of the  
year's figures, which were not very  
accurate. With regard to their new pre-  
mises they had made a good move and  
they all thanked the members who had  
subscribed towards the furnishing fund  
and especially those who were not inter-  
ested in the Institution in any way, who had  
helped, as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and  
Co., Butterfield and Swire, North German  
Lloyd and Jensen and Co. They had done  
fairly well during the present session with  
paper and they hoped to see the account this  
year they showed up very favourably  
against last year's. Their profits were  
\$1,188 against a loss of \$600 odd last year  
and \$1,200 the previous year. They  
would all agree this was very satisfactory.  
(Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. W. O. Jack  
seconded by Mr. H. T. Richardson the  
report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. J. F. Miller was elected president  
for the ensuing year and in thanking the  
members he referred to the work of Mr.  
Nye and his committee during the past  
year. Messrs. R. M. Dyer and H. B.  
Bridger were elected vice-presidents.

## BE PREPARED.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy is just what its  
name implies. For pains in the stomach  
and cramp colic it has no equal. At this  
season of the year when fresh fruit is  
plentiful, ailments of this kind are always  
prevalent and you can do no better than to  
keep a bottle of this remedy always at  
hand. For sale by all chemists and  
storekeepers.

## DRAUGHT ASAHI BEER

ESPECIALLY BREWED TO BE SERVED IN SYPHONS—  
Very Palatable and Wholesome Beverage.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING.

In Syphons, 1 to 2 Gallons

\$1.60 . . . . . Per Gallon.

H. Price & Co., Ltd.

Wine Merchants.

TELEPHONE No. 135. 12, Queen's Road Central.

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

## MR ASQUITH'S PLANS.

A Conditional Dissolution.  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)  
London, April 16.

In the House of Commons the second  
veto resolution was adopted by 381  
votes to 246.

Mr. Asquith, in a statement  
formally introducing the Veto Bill,  
said if the House of Lords rejected  
their policy the Government would  
immediately advise the Crown of the  
steps which could be taken to give their  
policy statutory effect. It they were  
not able to secure statutory effect in this  
Parliament they would resign or dissolve  
But in no case would they resign or  
dissolve except on the condition of secur-  
ing that the judgment of the people  
expressed at the election should be  
carried into law by the next Parliament.

Mr. Balfour declared that the  
announcement was the culmination of  
the negotiations between the Cabinet  
and the Nationalists, whose votes for  
the Budget Mr. Asquith had bought, and  
the price paid was the dignity of his  
office.

The debate was adjourned.

## FUSHIMIS IN RUSSIA.

BANQUET AND RECEPTION.  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)  
London, April 15.

Prince and Princess Fushimi were  
entertained at a banquet by the  
Japanese Embassy at St. Petersburg.  
M. Stolypin and other Ministers were  
present.

A reception to members of the  
diplomatic corps followed, when the  
President of the Reichstag and of the  
Duma were present.

TO STUDY PARLIAMEN-  
TARY PROCEDURE.

(Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.)  
PEKING, April 15.

His Imperial Highness Prince Pu-Lan  
has applied for Imperial sanction to go  
abroad to study Parliamentary methods.

CHINA'S NAVAL  
AS



## Intimations.



**MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO,  
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW  
and KAMİYAMADA Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS for KISHIDAKE, MI-  
YAO, and KIGIO-ROMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.  
BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Kobe, Osaka,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow.

For Addresses for above: \*IWASAKI.  
Codes:—A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. Asada, Esq.

CHINESE: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macandray &  
Co.

For particulars, apply to

H. OISHI,  
Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,  
HONGKONG, January 9, 1909.

**J. T. SHAW,**

Tailor and  
Outfitter.

**SLAZENGER'S**  
**RACQUETS.**

**SLAZENGER'S**  
**TENNIS**

**AYRES'**  
**TENNIS**

**BALLS.**

**Black**  
**'Domino'**  
**Racquet.**

Hongkong, November 1, 1909.

**SARAWAK GOVERNMENT**  
**COLLIERIES.**

**BROOKSTON**  
(N.W. COAST BORNEO).

BEING appointed AGENTS for the  
above Collieries, we beg to State that  
they are now in a position to supply their  
NEW DEEP SEAM COALS at LABUAN  
or BROOKSTON at reduced rates.

For particulars apply to  
AAGAARD, THORSEN & CO.,  
(Cable Add.: "Over" Hongkong),  
or  
SARAWAK GOVT. AGENT,  
(Cable Add.: "May" Labuan),  
Hongkong, February 14, 1910.

**SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,**  
174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality  
of hand-made drawn Chinese Linen,  
and Grass Cloth.

ALL KINDS OF SILK OF THE BEST QUALITY.  
Canton Embroidery and Chinese  
Laces of the latest French  
Patterns.

HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, November 13, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW ATTORNEY  
ING CHINESE.

With Special Reference to  
PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND  
BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN  
HONGKONG.

For Sale at the China Street Office  
at 5, Wyndham Street.

Price ..... 20/-

## Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE  
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION  
OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C.  
KAMMING CO., LTD., of No. 62A,  
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, have on the 26th day  
of January, 1910, applied for the Registration  
in Hongkong in the Register of Trade  
Marks of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of C. KAMMING & CO. LIMITED,  
who claim to be the Sole Proprietors  
thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the  
applicants since January, 1910, in respect of  
the following goods:—

Chemical substances, in Class 48.

A Facsimile of such Trade Mark can be  
seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade  
Marks of Hongkong, and also at the Office  
of the Undersecretary.

Dated the 11th day of March, 1910.

J. H. GARDINER,  
Solicitor for the Applicants,  
50, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

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For particulars, apply to

H. OISHI,  
Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,  
HONGKONG, January 9, 1909.

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**J. T. SHAW,**

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**RACQUETS.**

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**TENNIS**

**BALLS.**

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ALL KINDS OF SILK OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Canton Embroidery and Chinese

Laces of the latest French

Patterns.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, November 13, 1909.

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BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN

HONGKONG.

For Sale at the China Street Office

at 5, Wyndham Street.

Price ..... 20/-

the spirit of true patriotism, but may be of  
harm if they are initiated simply to serve  
the end of a faction.

Finally, and this is a very important  
part of the duty of Parliament, the Min-  
isters of the Crown are called upon  
constantly to tell the Country how they are  
carrying on the Government. Many  
questions are asked and they are most of  
them answered more or less clearly, so  
that information is available to the  
nation's business as is being conducted  
from day to day. The Government of the  
day is constituted by the majority of the  
popular House, the House of Com-  
mons. When they lose their majority  
the Government always resigns, and  
the King's Ministers are called upon to  
decide members of the House of Com-  
mons—i.e. representatives of the nation.  
This continued existence will depend on  
the result of the election.

I think I ought to say a word or two  
about the privilege of the Parliament.  
There are two main privileges, the privilege  
of person, and the privilege of speech. No  
person may be arrested except for a crime  
while attending to his parliamentary duties  
or while travelling to the Parliament  
House, or returning there, in any way, or  
the subject of any proceedings in law,  
or what used to be more important, he  
made matter of complaint by the Crown.  
This is a short view of the more striking  
duties, powers and privileges of Par-  
liament, and they must be supplemented  
by a short consideration of the other three  
points I have mentioned, for unless the  
subject has a reasonable chance of law  
being impartially and properly adminis-  
tered, the making of laws and the framing  
of policies is of little use to him.

The third and fifth of the principles may  
conveniently for the purposes of this  
lecture be dealt with together. They read:  
No man could be committed to prison  
except by a warrant specifying the crime  
and he was entitled to be brought to trial  
specifically for that offence. The officers  
and servants of the Crown violating the per-  
sonal liberty or other rights of the subject  
were liable for damages in a civil suit, and  
in some cases criminal process; nor could  
they plead any privilege, or command, or  
even the direct order of the King in jus-  
tification.

In our first chapters of liberty which we  
owe to the great nobles of England we  
find the following provision, which I have  
put into English:—

"No freeman shall be taken or impris-  
oned, or be delivered of his lands or  
liberties, or be outlawed, or exiled, or  
harmful in any other way nor will we pass  
sentence upon him, nor imprison him but  
by lawful judgment of his peers or by the  
law of the land. We will sell to no man,  
we will not delay to any man, justice, or  
right."

This charter is seven hundred years old.  
It cannot be said that these great prin-  
ciples have never been violated. But the  
principles have been so often and so sys-  
tematically violated that they have finally  
become the great rebellion and civil war of  
1649. It was the good fortune that the  
nobility and churchmen of those early days  
fought for the whole nation and not for  
their own advantage. As has been pointed  
out they were the natural leaders of the  
people at that time, and they worthily  
fulfilled their duty.

It is evident that the two principles  
contained in the famous clause I have read  
to you, to guarantee the peace of every  
individual. If no man can be imprisoned  
or punished without trial and according to  
the law of the land, it is obvious that a fair  
trial must be had in all cases. Thus, a  
trial in accordance with the known rules  
of the law of the land is a guarantee, and  
a man can have a reasonable certainty of what  
the result of a trial will be.

Thence comes the later part of the  
promise in that famous sentence that  
justice and right will be given to every  
man without delay and without sale. In  
other words, that the judges shall give  
every man his right without delay and shall  
not take bribes. We Englishmen are very  
proud of our administration of justice. No  
one ever thinks in England that a judge  
decides unfairly; he may make a mistake,  
but he never knowingly does an injustice.  
The principle is an old one with us now,  
and though it may have been broken at  
some periods of our history, take it all  
through these seven hundred years it has  
consistently guided and controlled the con-  
duct of the judges who have administered  
our laws.

The profession of the law has always  
been an honourable profession in England.  
Nearly all the gentry know something of  
it, and so a great deal of law should be  
justly administered was one which could  
be understood, throughout the country and  
any breach of such a promise was known  
to people who had themselves studied the  
law, and who could be guided by the mem-  
bers of an honourable profession.

Let me recall that we are now dealing  
with the principle that no man could be  
arrested without legal warrant and that the  
King's officers are liable to be punished for  
any unlawful arrest. The way in which  
such warrants may be issued is well defined  
in law. There is a very few cases in which  
a Court of justice that can order an arrest,  
and for this a complaint on oath is neces-  
sary. A person making a false oath and  
causing a malicious arrest is liable not only  
to have to pay compensation to the person  
arrested, but he runs a chance of impris-  
onment for perjury.

Thus is the liberty of the person secured  
and thus are freemen entitled to have their  
disputes lawfully settled without delay and  
with impartiality.

I shall deal lastly with the fourth  
principle.

"The facts, whether in civil or criminal  
matters, are determined by a jury of twelve  
men from whose unanimous verdict there is  
no appeal."

Trial by jury began in customs of which  
the origin is lost in obscurity, but it was  
established in England at least 900 years  
ago. It was our custom to settle all  
our disputes as to fact locally amongst  
those who could best decide them. All  
facts as to liberty and land were thus  
decided. In those days other nations were  
of little account, trade had not begun to be  
of importance, and what there was was  
confined to a few important cities. This  
principle was held to be of great im-  
portance we see by the famous sentence  
which I have read from our Great Charter.  
It was established in 1215 as a right of the  
subjects of the King of England that ac-  
cording to this old custom of trial by jury  
on the spot they should have their disputes  
settled. And again the Court was to be  
an open Court. Any one who behaves  
himself is entitled without question to go  
into an English Court and hear the trial.  
It may be of interest here to sketch the  
system of our administration of justice  
which is based on this first principle, that  
justice should be administered publicly  
according to the law of the land, and in  
the place where a crime is committed or  
a dispute arises.

We begin with it was necessary in order  
that the known law should be adminis-  
tered. Thus some fifteen judges were ap-  
pointed who should, when necessary, travel  
over the kingdom to decide the law  
which there was doubt about. It was a  
difficult matter in the days of few  
roads, but it was done and it is done now  
years ago. Of course now-a-days there  
are local judges of much more than  
then there was, then the law was not  
principal judges still go all over England  
twice or three times a year and determine  
the principal disputes, unless the people  
prefer, as they often do now, to take their  
cases to London where those same judges  
sit when they are situated, and every  
one may enter, but perhaps the best ad-  
vantage for a sound and free administration  
of the law is the presence of trained  
lawyers as the advocates of the parties,  
and not only of them but often of many  
other lawyers who may be sitting in the  
Court. But as I have said, we no longer  
four in England that a judge will not do  
justice. So, as a result, cases now are  
more often tried in England without a  
jury, that is by a single judge; and even  
in criminal cases imprisonment for three  
months may be given by a Magistrate  
in certain cases and even six months in  
case the accused does not ask for a jury.

I do not know how far a trial by jury may  
be a good thing in other countries. I am  
sure of this, that a sudden introduction  
of it into a country to which it is  
quite new would almost certainly be a  
failure, and even among Englishmen who  
have been long accustomed to the idea of a  
jury, that tribunal is not always satisfactory  
when the Court is one isolated from a  
strong public opinion which alone can keep  
their duty before the eyes of judgment.

These principles which I have endeav-  
oured shortly to outline are those which  
have been worked out in England, which  
have been extended from England over the  
whole of the British Islands, over the great  
Colonies which now are becoming nations  
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## Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due
to	Hongkong	from Colombo to	Marshall & London	Marshall & London
Colombo			3 days earlier	1 day later
Steamer	Tons	Steamer	Tons	Saturday
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	May 23
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	June 13
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	June 23
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	July 3
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	July 13
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	July 23
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	Aug 3
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	Aug 13
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	Aug 23
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	Sept 3
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	Sept 13
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	Sept 23
DELTA	8000	MOBIA	10000	Oct 3

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.  
Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at time of booking.FARE TO LONDON (including Suez):  
1st Saloon.....£71.10 Single, £106.14 Return.  
2nd ....."£43.10 ....."£64.12In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:-  
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
TONS	about	about
NILE 8000	April 20	June 5
BARDINIA 8000	May 4	June 20
BORE 8000	May 13	June 2
PALAWAN 4700	June 1	July 16
BORE 8000	June 15	July 30
SIMLA 5884	June 29	Aug. 14
MALTA 8084	July 13	Aug. 23
SOMALI 6708	July 27	Sept. 11

These Steamers will also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Marseilles.

FARE TO LONDON (including Suez):  
1st Saloon.....£71.10 Single, £106.14 Return.  
2nd ....."£43.10 ....."£64.12

\* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars Apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rogers	Manila	Saturday, April 23, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	April 30, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA  
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT  
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 9000 IYO MARU, Capt. T. L. Harrison, Tons 7000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. B. Fraser, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Apr., at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT. TEE, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKO- HAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawan, Tons 7000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 24th April, at Noon TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. S. Horiuchi, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 21st May, at Noon
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, TOWNS- VILLE AND BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 13th May, at Noon FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6000 HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 7000	THURSDAY, 21st April, at Daylight TUESDAY, 15th April, at Noon
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 5000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	MONDAY, 25th May, at Noon WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA		

\* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.  
† Cargo only. \* Carries deck passengers.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd Class) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st class \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90.  
2nd class \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50.

With option of Rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Com-  
pany's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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## DIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.

## GREAT NORTHERN S.S. CO.

## S.S. 'MINNESOTA',

28,000 Tons.

CAPTAIN T. W. GARLICK.

VIA

## MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE,

## YOKOHAMA

FOR

## SEATTLE.

SAILS FROM HONGKONG ON TUESDAY, MAY 3RD, AT NOON.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways  
Lines for all points in Great Britain and Canada. Direct connection at Hong-  
kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Suites and Staterooms (all  
outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone,  
etc.Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of  
Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.For convenience of outside cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable  
with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hongkong.For full information regarding freight or passage apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1910.

## THOS COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS  
BANKERS, etc.

HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-  
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS for the OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS  
of 1910.Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VEXES ROAD,  
Hongkong.Japan Office: 14, WATER STREET,  
Yokohama.

Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

AUSTRIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to  
Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.THE Steamship LIGHTNING,  
Capt. A. E. GAVEL, will be despatched  
on the above route on WEDNESDAY,  
the 20th inst., at Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
D. SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1910.

AGENTS  
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## Notices to Consignees

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP,  
LONDON, MARSEILLES, COLOMBO  
AND SINGAPORE.THE Co.'s Steamship Hiroko Maru,  
having arrived from the above Ports,  
Consignees of cargo are hereby in-  
formed that their Goods are being landed  
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's  
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee  
must be sorted out mark by mark and  
delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar na-  
tural goods are to be taken immediately  
delivery as ship or otherwise they will be  
landed into the same Company's Godowns  
at owner's risk and expense.Optional Goods will be carried on unless  
instructions are given to the contrary be-  
fore Noon, To-day.Goods not cleared before the 20th April,  
will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Con-  
signee and the Co.'s representatives at an  
appointed hour. All claims must be pre-  
sented within ten days of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which date they cannot  
be recognised. No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the Godowns.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1910.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN  
PORTS & SHANGHAI.CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship  
TOKYO MARU.The above-mentioned steamer having  
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified to send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature and to take immediate  
delivery of cargo from alongside.All cargo remaining on board after noon  
THURSDAY, April 14th, 1910, will be  
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.All Cargo undelivered on TUESDAY,  
the 13th April, 1910, will be subject to  
rent.All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo  
will be examined at the above Company's  
Godown on SATURDAY, April 16th,  
1910, at 10 A.M.FRED J. HALTON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1910.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steamship  
HERKIR BISMAR.The above mentioned steamer having  
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified to send in their Bills of Lading  
for counter-signature, and to take im-  
mediate delivery of cargo from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the  
steamer will be landed at once at Con-  
signees' risk and expense.Cargo will be landed immediately and  
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.All cargo undelivered on MONDAY,  
April 18th, 1910, at Noon, will be subject  
to rent.All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo  
will be examined at the above Company's  
godown on SATURDAY, April 16th, 1910,  
at 10 A.M.FRED J. HALTON,  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1910.

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ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
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£15,114,624 11 1

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Dairen ( ).....ArriveMukden (Russian Train).....Lv. 12.00 a.m.  
Changchun (Russian Train).....Lv. 9.40 p.m.  
Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv. 10.10 p.m.  
Dairen (Steamer).....Lv. 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai ( ).....Lv. 3.20 p.m.\*

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Mukden (Russian Train).....Lv. 10.00 p.m.  
Dairen (Steamer).....Lv. 6.08 a.m.  
Shanghai ( ).....Lv. 3.00 p.m.

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